

# Penrhos Substation and Cable Route, Anglesey, Gwynedd

## Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment

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## Executive Summary

1. The Environment Partnership (TEP) have been commissioned to undertake a historic environment desk-based assessment to assess the impact that a proposed development at a site on land at and in close proximity to Penrhos Substation would have on the historic environment.
2. Baseline conditions show that the 500m Study Area contains one Scheduled Monument and six Grade II Listed Buildings. There will be a temporary effect on the setting of the Scheduled Monument and three Grade II Listed Buildings whilst groundworks take place.
3. There are 41 non-designated historic assets within the Study Area. There will be a temporary indirect effect on one of these non-designated historic assets, comprising a drystone wall associated with Telford's Road and the Stanley Embankment.
4. It is assessed that there is low potential for unknown historic assets with archaeological interest to be present from the prehistoric to the modern periods. It is understood that proposed groundworks associated with the proposed substation and cable route will be within the site of the former substation and the existing cable trench, with the existing cable trench being widened by approximately 0.5m to 1m.
5. It is recommended that consultation be undertaken with Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology to determine if archaeological monitoring is required during the widening of the cable trench due to potential impacts on unknown historic assets with archaeological interest. Scheduled Monument Consent and Listed Building Consent will be required from Welsh Ministers prior to any groundworks taking place for the cable trench across the embankment.

## Crynodeb Gweithredol

1. Mae The Environment Partnership (TEP) wedi'i gomisiynu i gynnal asesiad pen desg o'r amgylchedd hanesyddol i asesu'r effaith y byddai datblygiad arfaethedig, ar safle sydd ar dir yn Is-orsaf Penrhos ac yn agos ati, yn ei chael ar yr amgylchedd hanesyddol.
2. Mae'r amgylchiadau presennol yn dangos bod y 500m o Ardal yr Astudiaeth yn cynnwys un Heneb Gofrestredig a chwe Adeilad Rhestredig Gradd II. Bydd effaith dros dro ar leoliad yr Heneb Gofrestredig ac ar dri o'r Adeiladau Rhestredig Gradd II tra bydd y gwaith o baratoi'r tir yn digwydd.
3. Mae yna 41 o asedau hanesyddol heb eu dynodi yn Ardal yr Astudiaeth. Bydd yna effaith anuniongyrchol dros dro ar un o'r asedau hanesyddol hyn sydd heb eu dynodi, sy'n cwmpasu wal sych sy'n gysylltiedig â Ffordd Telford ac Arglawdd Stanley.
4. Asesir mai isel yw'r potensial y gallai asedau hanesyddol anhysbys â diddordeb hanesyddol fod yn bresennol o'r cyfnod cynhanesyddol i'r cyfnod modern. Deallir y bydd y gwaith arfaethedig o baratoi'r tir sy'n gysylltiedig â'r is-orsaf arfaethedig a'r llwybr arfaethedig i geblau yn digwydd o fewn safle'r cyn is-orsaf a'r ffos geblau bresennol, gyda'r ffos geblau bresennol yn cael ei lledu gan oddeutu 0.5m i 1m.
5. Argymhellir y dylid ymgynghori â Heneb: Archaeoleg Gwynedd i benderfynu a oes angen monitro archaeolegol yn ystod y gwaith o ledu'r ffos geblau oherwydd effeithiau posibl ar asedau hanesyddol anhysbys sydd â diddordeb archaeolegol. Bydd angen Cydsyniad Heneb Gofrestredig a Chydsyniad Adeilad Rhestredig gan Weinidogion Cymru cyn gwneud unrhyw waith paratoi tir ar gyfer y ffos geblau ar draws yr arglawdd.

## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This report provides a description of the historic environment baseline conditions for a site located at and in proximity to Penrhos Substation, Anglesey, Holyhead, Gwynedd, LL65 2UX. It has been commissioned by National Grid.
- 1.2 The proposed scheme is for the construction of a new substation within the existing substation compound and cable renewal between the substation and pylon located to the north of Valley.
- 1.3 The desk-based assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CIfA, 2020) and the approved written scheme of investigation (TEP, 2024).

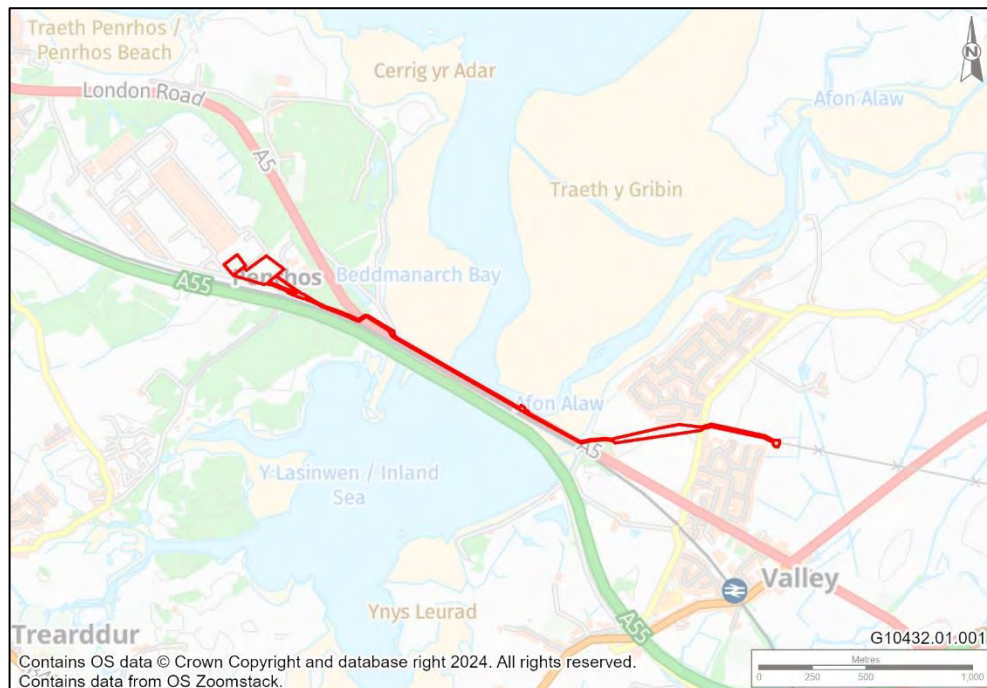
### Site Location

- 1.4 Penrhos Substation is located at Holyhead, Anglesey, Gwynedd, LL65 2UX centred at approximate National Grid Reference SH 27946 80110. The substation covers an area of 2ha. The proposed cable route is approximately 2.6km in length. This is referred to throughout this report as 'the proposed development site'.
- 1.5 The proposed development site is currently not in use and was formerly the site of a substation. The proposed development site is bounded to the north by Penrhos Coastal Park, the site of the Anglesey Aluminium Works to the north-west, the A5 and A55 to the south and woodland to the east. The cable route is proposed to run from the substation and travels broadly south-east along the A5 across Beddmanarch Bay. As the route crosses the eastern side of the bay, the route travels broadly north-east through agricultural fields and terminates at a pylon.
- 1.6 The local planning authority is the Isle of Anglesey County Council. The historic environment record relevant to this site is held by the Historic Environment Team at Heneb – The Trust for Welsh Archaeology, Gwynedd Archaeology.

### Proposed Development

- 1.7 The site comprises a linear scheme extending from the Penrhos substation at the west and an associated cable route across the A5 embankment which connects to a pylon in agricultural fields at the east, as shown below (Figure 1) and on Drawing G10432.01.001 (Appendix A).

Figure 1 Proposed Development Site Location Plan



- 1.8 The proposed scheme is for the construction of a new substation within the existing substation compound and an underground cable renewal between the substation and pylon located to the north of Valley. It is understood that the proposed cable trench will widen the existing cable trench by approximately 0.5-1.0m to allow for a new telecoms cable which will run parallel to the cable renewal.
- 1.9 Laydown areas are also required and the locations of these are yet to be confirmed. They will likely be in areas that have not yet been subject to ground disturbance (i.e. on the agricultural fields) as well as a haul road alongside the cable route. In these locations there could be disturbance of the ground of approximately 300mm beneath the surface.
- 1.10 It is understood that the Local Authority has agreed for the substation to be constructed under permitted development rights and the cable renewal should not constitute 'development' and would fall within National Grid's permitted development rights under the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995, Part 17, Class G.

## Aims and Objectives

- 1.11 The aim of this assessment is to provide:
  - a description of the baseline historic environment conditions within the proposed development site,
  - a description of the archaeological potential of the proposed development site, and



- an assessment of the significance of the known and potential historic assets, considering the contribution made by setting to that significance.
- 1.12 This report also provides an assessment of the likely effects of the proposed development on the known and potential historic assets.
- 1.13 This report includes conclusions and recommendations. The recommendations consider strategies to avoid, reduce or mitigate effects on historic assets that could arise from alteration or destruction of the historic assets, or development within their setting.

## 2.0 Policy context and guidance

### Statutory Legislation

2.1 The statutory legislation most relevant to this report comprises:

- **Historic Environment (Wales) Act, 2016:** This Act provides amendments to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 for the protection and management of the Welsh historic environment. It also contains new stand-alone provisions relating to historic place names, historic environment records and the establishment of the Advisory Panel for the Historic Environment in Wales. It is being replaced by the 2023 Act.
- **Historic Environment (Wales) Act, 2023:** This Act brings together the principal legislation for the conservation of the historic environment in Wales. Whilst it has received royal assent, it will not come into force until supporting secondary legislation, guidance and administrative documents have been made, revised, and updated. This is likely to be in late 2024.
- **Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979:** It is a criminal offence to carry out any works on or adjacent to a Scheduled Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent. This Act makes no reference to the setting of Scheduled Monuments.
- **Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990:** In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a Listed Building or its setting, the decision maker shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting (section 66). Special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a Conservation Area (section 72).
- **Hedgerow Regulations, 1997:** A local authority can prohibit the removal of an 'important' hedgerow. Hedgerows can be considered important on grounds of historical or archaeological value or association.
- **Electricity Act, 1989:** Schedule 9 states that in formulating any relevant proposals, a licence holder or a person authorised by exemption to generate, distribute, supply or participate in the transmission of electricity shall have regard to the desirability of preserving natural beauty, of conserving flora, fauna and geological or physiographical features of special interest and of protecting sites, buildings, and objects of architectural, historic or archaeological interest. They shall do what they reasonably can to mitigate any effect which the proposals would have on the natural beauty of the countryside or on any such flora, fauna, features, sites, buildings or objects.

## National Planning Policy

- 2.2 Planning Policy Wales (PPW) Edition 12 (2024) provides the national planning policy framework for the consideration of the historic environment and is supplemented by guidance in Technical Advice Note 24 and Cadw best practice guidance. The historic environment is discussed in Chapter 6: Distinctive and Natural Places, which recognises the importance of such areas and features to the Country.
- 2.3 Chapter 6 states that "[T]he special and unique characteristics and intrinsic qualities of the natural and built environment must be protected in their own right" (paragraph 6.0.2).
- 2.4 Section 6.1 deals specifically with The Historic Environment and includes the statement that "Any decision made through the planning system must fully consider the impact on the historic environment and on the significance and heritage values of individual historic assets and their contribution to the character of place" (paragraph 6.1.9).
- 2.5 PPW includes details for requirements of development proposals affecting Listed Buildings (paragraphs 6.1.10-13), Conservation Areas (paragraphs 6.1.14-17), Historic Parks and Gardens (paragraphs 6.1.18-19), Historic Landscapes (paragraphs 6.1.20-21), World Heritage Sites (paragraph 6.1.22) and Archaeological Remains (paragraphs 6.1.23-27).
- 2.6 PPW requires that a desk-based assessment (and/or field evaluation) is produced to support the planning application of a proposed development where archaeological remains have the potential to be affected (paragraph 6.1.26). This is to allow a full understanding of the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic asset.

## Local Planning Policy

### Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan 2011 - 2026.

- 2.7 The Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan was formally adopted on 31 July 2017. The Plan sets out the strategy and aims for development and land use in the area covered by the Anglesey and Gwynedd Planning Authorities and includes policies to implement the strategy and aims over a period of 15 years (2011 to 2026).
- 2.8 Chapter 6.5 Natural and Built Environment contains these policies which relate to the historic environment and are relevant to this document.

### *Policy PS20: Preserving and Where Appropriate Enhancing Heritage Assets*

- 2.9 The Local Plan states the following: "*In seeking to support the wider economic and social needs of the Plan area, the Local Planning Authorities will preserve and where*

*appropriate, enhance its unique heritage assets. Proposals that will preserve and, where appropriate, enhance the following heritage assets, their setting and significant views into and out of the building/area will be granted”:*

*Policy AT3: Locally or Regionally Significant Non-designated Heritage Assets*

- 2.10 This policy states that proposals, including transport and infrastructure work, will be required to conserve and seek opportunities to enhance non-designated historic assets, by ensuring that that all development is sympathetic to the historic environment in which it is located.

*Policy AT4: Protection of Non-designated Archaeological Sites and Their Setting*

- 2.11 This policy states that proposals which may impact on archaeological sites, including both designated and non-designated historic assets, will require an appropriate assessment of the significance of the assets and the impact on the proposed development. *“A proposal which affects locally important archaeological remains will only be granted if the need for the development overrides the significance of the archaeological remains. Where proposals are acceptable, a condition will be attached to the permission stating that no development should take place until an agreed programme of archaeological work has taken place”.*

## Guidance

- 2.12 Best practice guidance notes and standards relevant to the historic environment, and consulted in the production of this report comprise:
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of Conduct (2022),
  - CIfA, Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (2020),
  - IEMA, IHBC & CIfA, Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK (2021),
  - Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note 24 (TAN 24): the Historic Environment (2017),
  - Cadw, Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales (2011),
  - Cadw, Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales (2017b), and
  - Cadw, Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (2017a).
- 2.13 Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: the historic environment (2017) provides guidance on how to consider the historic environment in development plans and planning decisions. It provides support for the policies in PPW.

2.14 Conservation Principles (Cadw, 2011) sets out Cadw's approach to understanding heritage significance, and describes four groups of heritage 'values', which are referred to below:

- **Evidential value:** the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.
- **Historical value:** the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present – it tends to be illustrative or associative.
- **Aesthetic value:** the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
- **Communal value:** the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.

2.15 Cadw's Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (2017a) recommends a staged approach to assessing effects on setting comprising the following steps:

- Stage 1: Identify the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development.
- Stage 2: Define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and, in particular, the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experienced.
- Stage 3: Evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.
- Stage 4: If necessary, consider options to mitigate or improve the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.
- Stage 5: Document the assessment.

## 3.0 Method

### Study Area

- 3.1 Data was gathered for all designated historic assets within 1km of the proposed development site boundary, however due to the number of designated historic assets within the 1km Study Area, this has been reduced to 500m. This allowed for the identification of the historic assets where the proposed development could affect the contribution of the historic asset's setting to its significance. This Study Area is proportionate to the scale of the proposed development and was informed by a preliminary appraisal of baseline data.
- 3.2 Data has also been gathered for all non-designated historic assets within the proposed development site boundary and a 1km buffer from the proposed site boundary, however due to the number of non-designated historic assets within the 1km Study Area, this has been reduced to 500m. The Study Area has been designed to be fully inclusive of the proposed development site boundary to ensure that assets adjacent to the proposed development site but with the potential to extend into are captured in baseline data. The area of search also allows for assets with archaeological interest within or adjacent to the development site to be placed in context, and for the identification of trends that may help to predict archaeological potential within the proposed development site.

### Data Sources

- 3.3 The following sources were consulted:
- Cof Cymru - The National Historic Assets of Wales for current data on designated historic assets maintained by Cadw
  - The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW), online historical photos, drawings, and reports
  - The Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by Heneb - Gwynedd Archaeology
  - Anglesey Archives
  - National Library of Wales, Welsh Tithe Maps
  - Archaeological Data Service for grey literature
  - Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales
  - Aerial photographs and satellite images
  - LiDAR data provided by ScalGo
  - British Geological Survey (BGS) online mapping

- 3.4 The Historic Environment Record was consulted on the 21st June 2024; the Anglesey Archives was visited on the 25th June 2024.

## Site Visit

- 3.5 The proposed development site was visited on 26th June 2024. A pro-forma record sheet was completed that recorded the following data:

- Date of survey
- Surveyor(s)
- Weather conditions
- Site description
- Known historic assets (noting presence or absence and condition)
- Archaeological potential
- Health and safety

- 3.6 A vantage point survey was also undertaken to determine those assets where the proposed development could affect the contribution made by setting to the asset's heritage significance. The survey was undertaken in accordance with the guidance in The Setting of Historic Assets (Cadw, 2017b). The survey considered:

- The nature of the physical surroundings in which the historic assets are experienced (including visual and functional relationships with other historic assets, formal design, openness, integrity and change over time);
- The way the assets are appreciated, experienced and understood (including views, visual prominence, associative attributes and intentional intervisibility with other assets); and
- The location, form and appearance of the development.

## Assessing Heritage Significance

- 3.7 The significance of a historic asset is described in terms of the asset's heritage values (evidential, historical, communal, and aesthetic) as defined in Conservation Principles (Cadw, 2011).

- 3.8 For designated assets (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, some Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens, and Registered Battlefields), the importance is 'high' or 'very high' as these assets meet the national criteria for designation under the relevant legislation. Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens are graded (I, II\* and II) according to relative significance.

- 3.9 The relative significance of each non-designated historic asset within the historic environment baseline has also been determined to provide a framework for

comparison. These categories do not reflect a definitive level of significance or value of a historic asset, but a provisional one based on the asset’s heritage values to provide an analytical tool that can inform later stages of assessment and the development of appropriate mitigation, where needed. Some non-designated assets can be of equivalent importance to designated historic assets. In these cases, their relative importance means that they are treated as if they are designated assets.

3.10 The methodology within this section has been developed with reference to the following guidance documents:

- Cadw (2011) Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales.
- IEMA, IHBC & ClfA (2021) Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK.
- Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (2020) LA 104 - Environmental assessment and monitoring.

*Table 1: Criteria for Determining Heritage Significance*

Significance	Description
<b>Very High</b>	Internationally and nationally important resources: World Heritage Sites, Grade I Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens. Some Scheduled Monuments, especially those associated with a World Heritage Site.
<b>High</b>	Nationally important resources: Scheduled Monuments, Grade II* Listed Buildings, Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefield.
<b>Moderate</b>	Regionally important resources: Grade II Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, non-designated historic assets and landscape features with high or moderate evidential, historical, aesthetic and/or communal values.
<b>Low</b>	Locally important resources: Non-designated historic assets and landscape features with low evidential, historical, aesthetic and/or communal values.
<b>Negligible</b>	Assets with very low or no evidential, historical, aesthetic and/ or communal values, or where remains are known to have been significantly altered or destroyed.
<b>Unknown</b>	Assets and structures of uncertain character, extent and/or date where the importance cannot be readily predicted.



## Assessing the effects of the proposed development

- 3.11 The effects of the proposed development have been determined by comparing the significance of the known historic assets (or potential for historic assets with archaeological interest) against the magnitude of likely effect. The significance of a historic asset can be harmed or lost by alteration or destruction of the asset or development within its setting.
- 3.12 The conclusions in the report will identify the overall significant effects of the proposed development on historic assets in accordance with the following scale:
- **None:** no discernible change to any historic asset, of any significance
  - **Minor:** minor adverse changes to the significance of a historic asset of moderate or high heritage significance, or significant adverse changes or total loss of significance to a historic asset of low or negligible heritage significance
  - **Moderate:** moderate adverse changes to the significance of a historic asset of low or moderate heritage significance.

### Magnitude of Effect

- 3.13 Assessing the effect of the proposed development in relation to the historic environment baseline is then considered by comparing the relative significance of the historic asset against the predicted magnitude of effect. This includes the assessment of effects on the setting of historic assets to determine whether, and to what degree, the heritage significance of an asset may be harmed by development within its setting.
- 3.14 The descriptions of magnitude of effect, provided in the following table, relate to harm to or loss of significance of the asset (and not, where development only affects its setting, the degree of change within that setting).

*Table 2: Magnitude of Effect*

Magnitude	Definition
<b>High</b>	Total loss or substantial harm to key elements or features or characteristics of the baseline (pre-development) conditions such that post development character or composition, or attributes of baseline will be fundamentally lost or changed.
<b>Moderate</b>	Partial loss or harm to one or more important elements or features or characteristics of the baseline (pre-development) conditions such that post development character or composition, or attributes of baseline will be partially changed.

Magnitude	Definition
<b>Low</b>	Minor loss. Change arising from the loss or alteration will be discernible but underlying character or composition or attributes of the baseline condition will be similar to pre-development circumstances or patterns.
<b>Negligible/ None</b>	No loss or harm to heritage significance. Change barely distinguishable.

## Significance of Effect

- 3.15 Determining the overall significance of effect is then a professional judgement that compares the magnitude of effect against the relative sensitivity of the historic assets affected.

*Table 3: Significance of Effect*

Magnitude	Importance of Receptor				
	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	Negligible
<b>High</b>	Major	Major or Moderate	Moderate	Low	Negligible
<b>Moderate</b>	Major or Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low or Negligible	Negligible or None
<b>Low</b>	Moderate or Low	Low	Low or Negligible	Negligible	None
<b>Negligible/ None</b>	Negligible or None	None	None	None	None

- 3.16 The nature of an effect can be classified as adverse, negligible (or neutral) or beneficial:
- **Adverse:** negative or disadvantageous effects to a historic asset,
  - **Negligible or Neutral:** imperceptible or no effects to a historic asset,
  - **Beneficial:** positive or advantageous effects to a historic asset.

## Limitations of this Assessment

- 3.17 Monument data from the HER consists of secondary information derived from varied sources. This data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is generally accurate. There are however several limitations to the data set, generic to any historic environment assessment. For example, where the known archaeological data relates to chance finds, or cropmark evidence, the full extent, date and nature of the asset is

often uncertain. Also, a number of records, especially older records such as antiquarian finds, excavations or observations often fail to accurately locate assets.

- 3.18 Due to these limitations, it is possible that previously unrecorded historic assets with archaeological interest could be present within the proposed area of development. Additionally, due to the buried and invisible nature of archaeological assets, there is often an element of uncertainty regarding the survival, condition, nature and extent of any such assets, which walk over survey, cannot always clarify.

## 4.0 Baseline Conditions

### Introduction

4.1 Drawings provided in support of the description of baseline conditions comprise:

- Drawing G1032.01.007 The location of known historic assets
- Appendix B - Ordnance Survey Historic Mapping

4.2 Time periods referenced in the text are as follows:

- Prehistoric
  - Palaeolithic: 500,000 -10,000 BC
  - Mesolithic: 10,000 – 4,000 BC
  - Neolithic: 4,000 – 2,500 BC
  - Bronze Age: 2,500 - 800 BC
  - Iron Age: 800 BC – AD 43
- Roman: 43 – 410
- Early Medieval: 410 - 1066
- Medieval: 1066 – 1540
- Post Medieval: 1540 - 1901
- Modern: 1901 - present

4.3 Abbreviations used are as follows:

- SM – Scheduled Monument
- LB – Listed Building
- NDHA – Non-designated historic asset

4.4 Bracketed number (e.g., NDHA1) reference the unique identifying number allocated to historic assets in the Gazetteer and shown on Drawing G10432.01.007 (Appendix A).

### Background and Context

#### Site Geology and Topography

4.5 The solid geology is recorded by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as New Harbour Group - Mica schist and psammite overlain by a superficial deposit of Till, Devensian - Diamicton.

- 4.6 The nearest available borehole (SH28SE18) is recorded 1.4km to the north-west of the proposed development site and comprised 0.30m of tarmac and subbase overlying 0.50m of mixed clay, sand and stone fill overlying 0.45m of hard, dense green schist.
- 4.7 The proposed development site is sloping and the recorded elevation at the substation is 10.9m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The western end of the proposed development site starts at the site of the former substation and is recorded as 4.3m aOD. As the proposed development site crosses the Stanley Embankment the elevation is recorded as 2.0m aOD. The elevation then rises to 7.4m aOD where the proposed development site joins the mainland. The elevation at the eastern extent of the proposed development site is recorded as 3.0m aOD.

## **Archaeological and Historical Background**

### Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

- 4.8 The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods in Wales span a long period of time from the early Neanderthals present at Pontnewydd Cave some 230,000 years ago to the emergence of Neolithic farming communities around 6,000 years ago. For much of these periods the evidence we hold is scant, as there are long periods when there was not a human presence, and other periods when any evidence for people is thin.
- 4.9 During the Mesolithic period, a warming climate and resultant sea-level rise separated Britain from the continent by approximately 6,000 BC. The improving climate saw the expansion of forests and woods. Evidence for human activity during the Mesolithic largely comprises stone tools associated with hunting such as scrapers, knives and microliths, as well as larger tools such as adzes and axes which are associated with tree felling and woodworking. Indirect evidence for human activity and impact on their environment includes environmental remains such as pollen, which is preserved in areas of peatland.
- 4.10 During the Mesolithic period, Anglesey and Holy Island were still connected to the mainland. There is evidence of flint flakes from this period on Penrhosfeilw Common, located approximately 2km south-west of the proposed development site. Further evidence of distinct flint microliths was also recorded at Parc Cybi, a large multi-period site (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, n.d.), located approximately 2km south of the proposed development site.
- 4.11 There is no evidence of this period within the Study Area.

### Neolithic

- 4.12 In Britain, the Neolithic period is characterised by the development of animal husbandry and the further clearance of forests through felling and burning, and the development from hunter-gatherers towards farming societies.

- 4.13 There is also increased evidence for communal funerary and ritual monuments from the Neolithic period. Examples include Ty-Mawr standing stone and Trefignath chambered tomb, located approximately 2km to the west of the proposed development site (Coflein, 2024).
- 4.14 Evidence of domestic buildings from this period are rare. Excavations at Parc Cybi, approximately 2km south-west of the proposed development site revealed the remains of an Early Neolithic rectangular building, which contained scatters of domestic waste in the form of pottery, flint, burnt bone and saddle querns suggesting that people lived in the building (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, n.d.).
- 4.15 The only evidence of Neolithic activity within the study area comes from a peat horizon with wood remains (**NDHA1**). It was uncovered to the west of Cleifiog Uchaf, 250 m south of the proposed development site and was dated to the third millennium BC.

### Bronze Age

- 4.16 The Bronze Age is much better represented in the archaeological record in Wales than the preceding periods and key indicators include a greater use of upland areas and the appearance of circular funerary monuments. The increased use of upland areas is attributed to improved temperatures and reduced fertility of valley soils due to previous agricultural use. The clearance of stones from fields to improve agricultural use and allow ploughing has resulted in groups of stones referred to as cairn fields. Evidence for field systems is indicated by the survival of stone walls and cairns, as well as environmental evidence in the form of crop pollen. Stone foundations for circular huts have also been recognised, though it is possible that some Bronze Age sites may have developed in the Iron Age. Other settlement indicators include flint tools and pottery sherds including distinctive beakers.
- 4.17 There is evidence of funerary activity from this period in the wider area of the proposed development site. Evidence from Parc Cybi indicates that the area of the Neolithic domestic activity became the focus for Bronze Age funerary activity with a group of eight burial cists.
- 4.18 There is no evidence of this period within the Study Area.

### Iron Age

- 4.19 The nucleation of settlements continued into the Iron Age. This period is characterised by prominent use of hillforts and fortified settlements. In other areas of Wales, evidence has been found for undefended settlements with associated field systems, enclosed farmsteads, isolated roundhouses, concentric enclosures, and palisades and earthworks.

- 4.20 Excavations at Parc Cybi reveal a return to domestic settlement activity in this area during the Iron Age, with evidence for stone-built roundhouses. Within the Study Area this is evidenced by the findspot of a collection of quern stones (**NDHA2**) located 470m to the north of the proposed development site.

#### Roman

- 4.21 In Britain, the Roman period begins with the invasion of Southern Britain under Emperor Claudius in AD 43 and ends with the withdrawal of the Roman administration in AD 410. The Roman historian Tacitus records the conquest of Anglesey, with an initial attack of the island in AD 61, but the Boudican revolt meant they had to abandon it, and it was finally conquered in AD 77 (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, n.d.).
- 4.22 A fort network was designed and constructed for the purpose of military conquest and rule. The Romans also reused and constructed many roads to connect the forts. A small coastal fort was built by the Romans at Holyhead in the third or fourth century AD, known as Caer Gybi (NPRN 15607) (Coflein, 2024).
- 4.23 Excavations at Parc Cybi revealed a small cemetery of twenty-three graves dated to the Roman period containing adults and children as well as the remains of a trackway and a series of postholes where storage buildings had been stood suggesting continued use of the site for domestic and funerary purposes (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, n.d.).
- 4.24 The only surviving example of Roman activity within the Study Area comprises a proposed Roman road (**NDHA3**), located 500 m south of the proposed development site which travels from the mainland of Anglesey, south towards Four Mile Bridge, before turning north-west to Holyhead.

#### Early Medieval

- 4.25 The early medieval period is commonly given to begin in the time following the withdrawal of Roman troops from Britain. The kingdoms and language of Wales emerged during this time. Anglesey came under the influence of the Kings of Dublin, but it was also subject to frequent Viking raids from 854 onwards, some of which were resisted (Museum Wales, 2024). Potential evidence of this type of raiding is the findspot of an iron spearhead (**NDHA5**) within the Study Area.
- 4.26 On Holy Island, in Holyhead, outside of the study area a monastery was founded within the Roman Fort and dedicated to St Cybi. Excavations at Parc Cybi revealed six corn dryers that were in use during the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> centuries, suggesting further domestic use of the site (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, n.d.).

### Medieval

- 4.27 By the time of the Norman Conquest of England in 1066, Wales was fragmented into many kingdoms, with independent rulers, though with a common language and laws. By the 13th century the rulers of Gwynedd ruled the polity of Wales but the campaigns by the English King Edward I in 1272, led to the English monarchy ruling Wales.
- 4.28 The church in Holyhead, outside of the Study Area was built in the 12<sup>th</sup> century on the site of the Early Medieval monastic settlement which is within the old walls of the Roman fort.
- 4.29 During the medieval period, settlement and agriculture becomes more widespread throughout Wales, with upland areas being used more formally for agriculture. A surviving example of Medieval activity 500m south of the proposed development site comprises the remains of Tre-gof (**NDHA6**), a medieval farmstead which continued in use until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, however it is now derelict.

### Post Medieval

- 4.30 The post medieval period is generally recognised to begin with the dissolution of the monasteries by King Henry VIII and covers a time of great change, including political, religious, economic and societal reformations and revolutions. The Dissolution of the monasteries saw the removal of key medieval institutions and the redistribution of a significant portion of the land in England (Stamper, 2009: 328). The early part of the period was defined by changing dynasties and religious counter-reformations. From the mid-17th century, Britain established itself as an international power with its expanding empire and the Industrial and Agricultural Revolutions caused Britain to be once again subject to an economic and social transformation (Clark & Conlin Casella, 2009: 369).
- 4.31 The possibility of a union between Great Britain and Ireland had been discussed since the mid-seventeenth century but the Irish Rebellion of 1798 against the British Crown threw the issue into focus, and combined with a threat of French invasion, led the British Government to consider it seriously. Despite initial Irish opposition, the Dublin and Westminster Parliaments both passed Acts which created the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Following the Act of Union in 1801, the roads which connected London with Holyhead were subject to a scheme of improvement to ensure fast and reliable communication between Dublin and London.
- 4.32 The Holyhead Road was designed by Thomas Telford and the Stanley Embankment (**LB1**), built in 1822-3, carried the road across the Beddmanarch Bay. The Quay (**SM1**) is located on the north side of the embankment and angles on plan in order to receive vessels for unloading. The construction of the embankment changed the landscape south of the embankment, allowing the retention of a larger body of standing water now referred to as the Inland Sea. In 1846-8 the railway line was



constructed along the south side of the embankment, and the south parapet wall was raised to divide the road from the railway.

- 4.33 The Stanley Toll House (**LB2**) was originally located on the north side of the embankment, labelled as Stanley Gate (**NDHA22**) on historic mapping. The tollhouse was moved in 1974 to its current location. Two milestones for the original Holyhead Road are also listed (**LB3, LB5**). A section of Telford's Road (**NDHA19**) has been bypassed by the modern A5 Road; however, sections of the drystone wall survive in places.
- 4.34 Most of the land surrounding the proposed development site area was owned by the Penrhos family, who stabilised their surname to Owen in the early 16th century. In 1720-30 a new house was built alongside the existing house. In 1763 Margaret Owen, the heiress to Hugh Owen, married John Stanley and the Penrhos Estate passed to the Stanleys of Alderley, during which time Sir John Thomas Stanley probably had the older house demolished, and he made many alterations in the early 19th century, though no major alterations were made to the house after 1884.
- 4.35 The landscape surrounding the proposed development site remained agricultural during this period as evidenced by the farmsteads and field systems recorded within the Study Area (**NDHA8-10, NDHA18, NDHA21, NDHA25**), including Cleifiog Fawr (**LB6**), and related field systems (**NDHA11, NDHA26, NDHA28-29**).

#### Modern

- 4.36 At the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, Penrhos was evacuated, and the house was occupied by troops. During this time the house and grounds were neglected and became ruinous in places. When the war ended, the existing tenants were given the opportunity to buy their properties and the remaining estate, covering thousands of acres, was sold off. The Penrhos mansion was bought by Sir Patrick Abercrombie with a view to its partial restoration. His ambition was never realized, and the remains were systematically plundered and subsequently demolished. The Home Farm at Penrhos was bought by Captain Nigel Conant, the estates land agent, who continued to farm some 500 acres until its sale in 1969, for the development of the Anglesey Aluminium smelting plant. Public access was granted in 1972 to the coastal strip and former grounds of Penrhos, and the Penrhos Coastal Park was formed by the company under the direction of Ken Williams. Surviving infrastructure associated with the Second World War comprises a Pillbox (**NDHA30**) located northeast of Tre Gof is described as a round pillbox situated on the edge of a former quarry, 200m south of the proposed development site.
- 4.37 Anglesey Aluminium Works (**NDHA31**) was built between 1969 and 1970. During operation, the smelter was one of the largest suppliers of aluminium in the UK. The works dominated the immediate landscape. Smelting finished at the site in 2009 and Orthios Group acquired the site in 2016 in an attempt to create a biomass power

station. This proved unsuccessful and, in its place, a material recycling facility was developed but in March 2022, the group went into administration. A site visit carried out in 2024 shows the Aluminium Works has been demolished. The Anglesey Aluminium Landscape (**NDHA32**) comprises enclosed fields and industrial buildings associated with the former Aluminium Works.

- 4.38 The National Grid began construction in the 1930s (National Grid, 2023). The grid expanded during the 1940s to power the new military installations required to support the war effort, and this expansion continued following the war in the 1950s to supply future demands with the construction of new power stations, pylons and transmission lines (National Grid, 2023).

## **Previous Archaeological Events**

### Anglesey Aluminium Works

- 4.39 An archaeological assessment was carried out in 2009 at Anglesey Aluminium Works, Holyhead in advance of a renewable energy plant. The work was carried out in connection with a proposed renewable energy plant in the grounds of the present works. The assessment consisted of a desk-based assessment and field survey which concluded previous levelling of the site removed the potential for any surviving archaeology. A field walking survey was carried out near the Aluminium works, Trearddur, in 1989. Not much material was recovered from the area, however it was deemed that the south end of the field may be worth further investigation. A desk-based assessment and field survey was carried out in 2010 on land at Anglesey Aluminium, Holyhead, in advance of a proposed development. Three former post-medieval farmsteads or cottages were identified and the potential for buried archaeology and environmental evidence was considered to be high.

### Penrhos Leisure Village

- 4.40 A desk-based assessment and a field survey was carried out for Penrhos Leisure Village on land at Penrhos, Holyhead, in advance of a proposed development. Three areas were considered as part of the project: the former Penrhos Estate; an area centred on Cae Glas, and an area around Kingsland. Archaeological remains noted include Penrhos Estate buildings, Neolithic burial chambers, and a late-medieval house. The potential for buried archaeology was considered to be moderate to high in all three areas. An evaluation for Penrhos Leisure Village undertaken in 2012 comprised 44 trenches which confirmed prehistoric activity including two burnt mounds and a settlement, as well as post medieval agricultural activity. An archaeological evaluation on land at Holyhead in advance of a proposed development at Penrhos Leisure Village, in 2014 confirmed that there is potential for the survival of concentrations of prehistoric, Romano-British and postmedieval activity on the sites evaluated.

### Ty Mawr

- 4.41 An archaeological assessment was carried out in advance of proposed development on land at Ty Mawr, Holyhead. A previous evaluation carried out in 2000 revealed a high density of sites in the area and potential for further undiscovered sites to exist in the vicinity. The evaluation aimed to explore this potential and comprised geophysical survey and trial excavation. Seven new sites were discovered including a Prehistoric / Roman settlement, a metal working site, and a possible hearth.

### Parc Cybi

- 4.42 An assessment was carried out for the potential for post-excavation analysis of the results of a programme of archaeological work at Parc Cybi, Holyhead, carried out in advance of a strategic mixed-use development.
- 4.43 The fieldwork involved strip, map and sample evaluation of a large proportion of the development area followed by full excavation of significant sites. The excavated features range from the Mesolithic to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the finds include pottery, lithics, glass, metal artefacts and paleoenvironmental data. The major features included an Early Neolithic rectangular timber building, on the same alignment as the nearby Trefignath chambered tomb, more ephemeral Early Neolithic settlement and Middle and Late Neolithic pit groups and small structures. The later Neolithic was also represented by a small burnt mound, while a larger burnt mound was Beaker period in date, with a scatter of Beaker pottery nearby. Bronze Age evidence included a complex of ceremonial monuments, consisting of a multiple-cist barrow, the ring ditch of a barrow, a deep ditched enclosure and a standing stone. Bronze Age settlement was probably represented by a timber roundhouse and other structural remains. A middle Iron Age settlement of stone-built roundhouses with complex stratigraphy was accompanied by several outlying roundhouses and other structures, as well as possibly contemporary field boundaries. The settlement was preceded by boundary ditches and a stone platform, which may have supported a house in the Early Iron Age. Early Roman activity was slight, but by the late 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> century a trackway ran through the site. Next to the trackway was a group of structures with industrial and storage functions. Late Roman smithing activity took place within a pre-existing long cist cemetery on top of a hill. Evidence for Early Medieval activity included several corn dryers all dating to the 5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

### **Historic Map Regression**

- 4.44 Historic mapping shows the proposed development site is located within a rural landscape throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century and remains largely unaltered until the creation of the Anglesey Aluminium Works (**NDHA31**) in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Table 4: Historic Map Regression

Map	Description
Part of Anglesey Ordnance Survey Map of 1818	The map shows the land surrounding the proposed development site is rural with scattered farmsteads. The Penrhos estate is depicted to the north of the proposed development site. The Stanley Embankment ( <b>LB1</b> ) is depicted as 'The Embankment' and the New Holyhead Road. Where the embankment joins Holy Island, The New Holyhead Road travels north-west through the proposed development site boundary towards Holyhead.
The Parish of Holyhead in the County of Anglesey Tithe Map, 1841	The parish tithe map for the area surrounding the substation shows the area is rural and agricultural. The landowner of the area comprising the substation is Stanley, Lord of Alderley and the field name is 'Cae maen fawr'. The 'New Holyhead Road' passes through the proposed development site boundary and travels broadly north-west towards Holyhead. Land to the north of the substation is noted as 'Penrhos Demesne' which notes that the lands surrounding the estate were managed by the Lord of the manor for his own use. Buildings likely associated with the Penrhos Estate are depicted. Land south and south-west of the substation is recorded as 'Tre Ddaniel' and 'Tre'r Gof' with scattered buildings depicted.
The Parish of Llanynghenedl in the County of Anglesey Tithe Map, 1846	Where the route joins the mainland, no landowners or field names are noted. The route passes through large fields and the field at the eastern extent of the route is named 'Cleifiog Fawr', owned by Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley Baronet and is occupied by Richard Williams.

Map	Description
Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560 1888	The area of the substation is noted as 'Cowman's Lodge' which was not visible on the tithe map and is accompanied by the New Holyhead Road which connects it to the Stanley Embankment ( <b>LB1</b> ). The Penrhos Estate is depicted with several buildings surrounded by woodland. As the route travels towards the embankment, Stanley Gate ( <b>NDHA22</b> ) is noted. The Chester and Holyhead railway is shown running from the Anglesey mainland across the embankment and runs broadly north-west towards Holyhead but does not cross the proposed development site. The Holyhead Road Quay ( <b>SM1</b> ) is noted as Valley New Pier. Where the proposed route joins the mainland, Valley Foundry is noted. The former large fields at the eastern extent of the route have now been divided into smaller fields which are regular in shape.
Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560 1901	No discernible changes to the proposed development site or surrounding area.
Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560 1926	No discernible changes to the proposed development site or surrounding area.
Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560 1953	No discernible changes to the proposed development site or surrounding area.
OS 1:25,000 1950	The area of the proposed development site remains rural. The New Holyhead Road passes through the proposed development site, connecting the Stanley Embankment ( <b>LB1</b> ) to Holyhead. Stanley Gate ( <b>NDHA22</b> ) and Stanley Embankment ( <b>LB1</b> ) are clearly noted. As the proposed route travels south-east, it passes Valley Foundry and turns north-east where the route passes through fields and terminates.
OS 1:25,000 1956	No discernible changes to the proposed development site or surrounding area.

## LiDAR and Aerial Imagery

- 4.45 LiDAR data of the proposed development site and the Stanley Embankment shows the area has been built on. LiDAR data regarding the eastern part of the proposed development site shows an existing scar on the alignment of the proposed cable

route, which may relate to the existing cable route. A field to the south of the proposed development site shows an irregular circular shaped anomaly which may have been a pond, however there is nothing depicted on historic mapping.

- 4.46 Aerial imagery from 2006 shows the proposed development site encompasses the former substation. Anglesey Aluminium Works (**NDHA31**) is clearly seen to the north-west of the proposed development site, showing a change in land use. Where the proposed route joins the mainland of Anglesey, it passes through fields which shows the area of the former foundry is now a car garage.

### Important Hedgerows

- 4.47 There are no extant hedgerows which can be demonstrated to have been in place since pre-1845 for the western part of the proposed development site. Extant hedgerows along the eastern part of the proposed development site cannot be demonstrated to have been in place since pre-1845. The Llanynghenedl parish tithe map, dated to 1846, shows the eastern part of the proposed development site is located within two large fields. Later historic mapping shows these two large fields were later divided into ten fields.

### Site Visit

- 4.48 A site visit was carried out on 26<sup>th</sup> June 2024. The proposed development site is located at the former Penrhos Substation and also includes a proposed cable route which terminates approximately 2.5km east of the proposed development site (Figure 5). The area of the substation comprises hardstanding (Figure 2) and the control building, cable sealing ends and portal framed building. It was not possible to enter this area during the site visit.
- 4.49 The proposed development site is located immediately south of the Anglesey Aluminium Works (**NDHA31**) which has been demolished. During the site visit, sections of drystone wall were visible (**NDHA19**) that may be associated with the former route of Telford's Road, however it was not possible to determine the condition of the wall due to dense vegetation (Figure 10). Stanley Toll House (**LB2**) (Figure 8) and the Milestone (**LB3**) (Figure 9) appeared in good condition during the site visit. Holyhead Road Quay (**SM1**) (Figure 6) was covered in vegetation during the site visit which was growing through the surface gravel. There were no views to known historic assets outside of the proposed development site.
- 4.50 No unknown features, cropmarks or archaeological artefacts were noted within the proposed development site.

*Figure 2 View facing south-east of the proposed development site.*



*Figure 3 View facing south-east of Stanley Embankment (LB1) from the western extent of the proposed cable route.*



*Figure 4 View facing east of the proposed cable route, at the eastern extent of the route.*



*Figure 5 View facing west looking towards the pylon where the proposed cable route terminates.*





## 5.0 Known Historic Assets within the Study Area

### Designated historic assets within Study Area

5.1 There are seven designated historic assets within the Study Area, comprising one Scheduled Monument which is of high regional heritage significance. There are six Grade II Listed Buildings which are of moderate regional heritage.

- **SM1** – Holyhead Road Quay (Cadw Ref: AN146)
- **LB1** – Stanley Embankment (Cadw Ref: 5683)
- **LB2** – Stanley Toll House (Cadw Ref: 20069)
- **LB3** – Milestone North side of A5 (Cadw Ref: 20073)
- **LB4** – The Betting Stand (Cadw Ref: 5769)
- **LB5** – Milestone North Side of A5 at Llys Coedlys (Cadw Ref: 19232)
- **LB6** – Cleifiog Fawr (Cadw Ref: 19234)

5.2 The setting of the Holyhead Road Quay, Stanley Embankment, Stanley Toll House, and the Milestone will be temporarily impacted by the proposed development comprising ground works, storage of associated infrastructure, vibration and noise.

5.3 There will be no setting impact to the remaining designated historic assets due to the distance and intervening vegetation from the proposed development site.

### Non-designated Historic Assets within Study Area

5.4 There are forty-one non-designated historic assets within the Study Area, the majority of which are dated to the Post Medieval period.

5.5 There are two non-designated historic assets dated to the prehistoric period which are of negligible heritage significance unless otherwise stated.

- **NDHA1** – Peat Horizon of low (local) heritage significance
- **NDHA2** – Findspot of Quern Stones

5.6 There is one non-designated historic assets dated to the Roman period which is of low (local) heritage significance.

- **NDHA3** – Roman Road

5.7 There are two non-designated historic assets dated to the Early Medieval period which are of negligible heritage significance.

- **NDHA4** - Findspot of a Linen Smoother
- **NDHA5** - Findspot of an Iron Spearhead

- 5.8 There is one non-designated historic assets dated to the Medieval period which is of low (local) heritage significance
- **NDHA6**– Ruins of Tre-Gof farmstead
- 5.9 There are twenty-three non-designated historic assets dated to the Post Medieval period which are of low (local) significance unless otherwise stated.
- **NDHA7**- Ruined Barn, Cleifiog Fawr
  - **NDHA8** - Beddmanarch House
  - **NDHA9** – Cleifiog Farm
  - **NDHA10** – Cleifiog-Uchaf Farm
  - **NDHA11** – Cae Gas Culvert
  - **NDHA12** – Trearddur Folly
  - **NDHA13** – Cleifiog Farm Outbuilding
  - **NDHA14** – Cleifiog-Uchaf Outbuilding
  - **NDHA15** – Cleifiog Fawr Range
  - **NDHA16** – Site of Shipwreck
  - **NDHA17** – St Michael’s Church
  - **NDHA18** – Ty-coch Farm
  - **NDHA19** – Remains of Stanley Embankment Wall
  - **NDHA20** – Enclosure north-east of Tyddyn-Uchaf
  - **NDHA21** – Tyddyn Bach
  - **NDHA22** – Site of the former Stanley Gate Toll House of negligible heritage significance
  - **NDHA23** – Quarry of negligible heritage significance
  - **NDHA24** – Site of an inscribed stone of negligible heritage significance
  - **NDHA25** – Site of Pen-yr-odyn farm of negligible heritage significance
  - **NDHA26** – Site of a field system south of Cleifiog Fawr of negligible heritage significance
  - **NDHA27** – Site of building north of a foundry of negligible heritage significance
  - **NDHA28** – Site of Cae Glas field system of negligible heritage significance
  - **NDHA29** – Cae Glas drainage ditch
- 5.10 There are three non-designated historic assets dated to the Modern period, which are of low (local) significance unless otherwise stated.
- **NDHA30** – Pillbox north-east of Tre Gof
-

- **NDHA31** – Anglesey Aluminium works of negligible heritage significance
  - **NDHA32** – Landscape of Anglesey Aluminium Works of negligible heritage significance
- 5.11 There are nine undated historic assets within the Study Area, which are of low (local) heritage significance.
- **NDHA33** – Site of North Shore Yard
  - **NDHA34** – Circular Features, Y Fali
  - **NDHA35** – Enclosure east of Tre-gof
  - **NDHA36** - Enclosure east of Tre-gof
  - **NDHA37** – Enclosure west of Beddmanarch Bay
  - **NDHA38** - Enclosure west of Beddmanarch Bay
  - **NDHA39** - Enclosure west of Beddmanarch Bay
  - **NDHA40** – Enclosure south of Beddmanarch Bay
  - **NDHA41** – Undated structure west of Penrhos Farm

## Archaeological Potential

- 5.12 It is assessed that there is a low potential for unknown historic assets with archaeological interest to be present from the Prehistoric to the Modern period within the proposed development site. If any unknown historic assets with archaeological interest are present within the proposed development site these would likely be of low (local) heritage significance.

## 6.0 Discussion and Conclusions

### Summary of baseline conditions

- 6.1 The proposed development site is located within an agricultural and modern industrial landscape. The proposed development is located on the site of a former substation and the associated cable route utilises existing cable routes within the A5. The modern A5 follows the route of the historic Holyhead Road which was constructed following the Act of Union in 1801 and crosses the Beddmanarch Bay on the top of the Stanley Embankment (**LB1**).
- 6.2 There are seven designated historic assets and forty-one non-designated historic assets which date from the Prehistoric to Modern periods within the 500m Study Area.

### Identification of Impacted Historic Assets

- 6.3 In accordance with Stage 1 of The Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Cadw, 2017b), "identify the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development", it has been assessed that the proposed development site may impact the following historic assets:
- Holyhead Road Quay (**SM1**)
  - Stanley Embankment (**LB1**)
  - Stanley Toll House (**LB2**)
  - Milestone (**LB3**)
  - Remains of Stanley Embankment Wall (**NDHA19**)
  - Site of the former Stanley Gate Toll House (**NDHA22**)
- 6.4 It has also been assessed that the proposed development site holds at most a low potential for unknown historic assets with archaeological interest, which if present, have been assessed as at most low (local) heritage significance.

### Assessment of Heritage Significance

- 6.5 This section aims to outline the understanding of the form, materials and history of the affected historic assets, in order to understand its significance.
- 6.6 This section also follows the Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Cadw, 2017) stage 2: "Define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and, in particular, the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experienced".

## Holyhead Road Quay (SM1)

*Figure 6 Holyhead Road Quay (SM1)*



- 6.7 Holyhead Road Quay is a scheduled monument which comprises the remains of a substantial quay on the northern side of the A5. The quay is one section of the Stanley Embankment that remains largely as built. The quay retains its substantial masonry walls, set vertically on the base of the embankment but angles on plan in order to receive vessels. The substantial unloading area remains above the quay. Part of the parapet is likely to have been added after construction works were completed; a course of coping is visible at the base of the parapet.
- 6.8 It has been assessed as high heritage significance due to its evidential and historic values which are derived from its association with maritime structures, Telford's Holyhead Road and the 1801 Act of Union. It has high potential to yield additional information regarding its construction.
- 6.9 The setting of the quay is the Stanley Embankment and Beddmanarch Bay. The setting provides a positive contribution to the heritage significance of the scheduled monument, due to its relationship with Beddmanarch Bay, Telford's Road and the embankment which remains largely unaltered.

## Stanley Embankment (LB1)

*Figure 7 View south-east along Stanley Embankment (LB1)*



- 6.10 Stanley Embankment is a Grade II Listed Building which was designed by Thomas Telford and opened in 1823. The embankment has been much altered since its construction, including widening to provide for a railway, but was a substantial engineering achievement in its day. It was the longest embankment on the Holyhead Road, measuring 1,225m in length. The embankment was originally constructed as an earth and sand core with a clay coping and a stone facing. The construction of the embankment changed the landscape south of the embankment, allowing the retention of a larger body of standing water now referred to as the Inland Sea.
- 6.11 It has been assessed as moderate heritage significance due to its historic value which is derived from its association with Telford's Holyhead Road and the 1801 Act of Union.
- 6.12 The setting of the embankment is Beddmanarch Bay which makes a positive contribution to its significance. The area surrounding the embankment has been largely unaltered since the construction of the embankment.

## Stanley Toll House (LB2)

Figure 8 Stanley Toll House (LB2)



- 6.13 Stanley Toll House is a Grade II Listed Building comprising an octagonal 19<sup>th</sup> century toll house. It is made of a mortared rubble masonry. The toll house was moved from its original location (**NDHA22**) along the A5 in 1974. The toll house was moved stone by stone from its original location and remains a good example of the Anglesey style of toll houses.
- 6.14 It has been assessed as moderate heritage significance due its historic value as a surviving style of Anglesey Tollhouse and its association with Telford's Holyhead Road which was a toll road.
- 6.15 The setting comprises Beddmanarch Bay, the modern A5 road and a car park to the rear of the toll house. The setting is a neutral contributor to the significance of the asset. The toll house is currently in use as a café, however its significance as a former toll house can still be appreciated.

### Milestone (LB3)

*Figure 9 Milestone on northern side of A5 (LB3)*



- 6.16 A milestone on the northern side of the A5 is a Grade II Listed building which is located along Thomas Telford's Road from London to Holyhead. It was made to a standard design from Anglesey limestone with a cast iron plate which reads 'HOLY-HEAD/3/MONA/10/BANGOR/22'. It has been moved approximately 60m from its original location.
- 6.17 It has been assessed as moderate heritage significance due to its historic value, which is derived from its association with Telford's Holyhead Road, and the 1801 Act of Union. It has aesthetic value as it is made of Anglesey limestone.
- 6.18 The setting is the Stanley Embankment and Beddmanarch Bay. The setting is a positive contributor to its significance as it remains located along the Stanley Embankment and Beddmanarch Bay, and its significance can still be appreciated.



## Remains of Stanley Embankment Wall (NDHA19)

*Figure 10 View of drystone wall, the upstanding remains of the section of Stanley Embankment Wall (NDHA19)*



- 6.19 A section of Telford's Road has been bypassed by the modern A5 road. Along the surviving sections of road, drystone walls survive in places. They are covered with dense vegetation and only parts of the wall were visible during the site visit.
- 6.20 It has been assessed as low (local) heritage significance. Its historic value is derived from its former association with Telford's Holyhead Road.
- 6.21 Its setting is woodland which is a neutral contributor to its significance. The wall is no longer set within its historic setting and the setting does not add to its significance.

## Site of the former Stanley Gate Toll House (NDHA22)

*Figure 11 View of the site of the former toll house (NDHA22)*



- 6.22 The Stanley Gate Toll House (**LB2**) was formerly located closer to Telford's Holyhead Road; however, the building was moved in 1974 to its current location. As the building was moved stone by stone, it has been assessed that the former site of the building is of negligible heritage significance. There may be evidential value of the site arising from possible buried remains of the toll house.
- 6.23 The setting is the A5 and an unnamed road leading to Penrhos Coastal Park. The setting is a neutral contributor to its significance as it does not add to the understanding of the site and its former relationship with Telford's Holyhead Road.

### Unknown Archaeology

- 6.24 It has been assessed that the proposed development site holds low potential for unknown historic assets with archaeological interest to be present. These assets would likely comprise remains associated with the Stanley Embankment and the site of the Stanley Toll House and are of low (local) heritage significance.

## **Assessment of Effects**

### **Development Proposals**

- 6.25 National Grid are proposing to build a new 132kV substation within the old 132kV substation compound. There will also be an associated cable route which will travel

from the Penrhos substation, south-east for approximately 2.5km and terminates at a pylon north of Valley

- 6.26 The proposed development site was formerly a substation, and it is understood that the proposed substation will be within the footprint of the former substation. It is understood that the excavations for the proposed development site will be within an existing cable trench, however the trench will be widened by approximately 0.5-1.0m to allow for a telecoms cable to run parallel to the cable renewal.

### **Direct Effects**

- 6.27 Direct effects of the proposed development may arise from the proposed cable route if an expansion of the existing cable route is required. Construction activities are likely to result in direct impacts on archaeology where intrusive ground works interact with known or potential archaeological deposits.

#### Holyhead Road Quay (SM1)

- 6.28 The proposed development site crosses the quay on Stanley Embankment and will be impacted by excavations associated with the cable trench. It is understood that the proposed cable route will be located within an existing cable trench. It is anticipated that this will be of up to low magnitude of effect as the groundworks will result in minor loss arising from the excavations widening the existing cable trench, however the character and significance of the quay will still be retained and appreciated, and evidence of this alteration will not be evident once groundworks are completed.

#### Stanley Embankment (LB1)

- 6.29 The proposed development site crosses the entirety of the Stanley Embankment which will be impacted by groundworks and excavations associated with the cable trench. It is understood that the proposed cable route will be located within an existing cable trench. It is anticipated that this will be of up low negligible magnitude of effect as the groundworks will result in minor loss arising from the excavations widening the existing cable trench, however the character and significance of the embankment will still be retained and appreciated and evidence of this alteration will not be evident once groundworks are completed.

#### Site of the former Stanley Gate Toll House (NDHA22)

- 6.30 The proposed development site will cross the site of the former Stanley Gate Toll House which may be impacted by groundworks and excavations associated with the cable trench. It is understood that the Stanley Toll House was moved, stone by stone to its new location and buried remains associated with the former location of the toll house are unlikely. It is anticipated that this will be of up to negligible magnitude of effect.

### Unknown Archaeology

- 6.31 It is understood that the proposed development is to be located within areas that have already been impacted by the existing cable route. The substation will be within the grounds of the former substation and the cable route will be within an existing cable trench. It is understood that the proposed cable trench will be approximately 0.5-1.0m wider than the existing cable trench to allow for a new telecoms cable which will run parallel to the cable renewal.
- 6.32 Laydown areas are also required and the locations of these are yet to be confirmed. They will likely be in areas that have not yet been subject to ground disturbance (i.e. on the agricultural fields) as well as a haul road alongside the cable route. In these locations there could be disturbance of the ground up to/around 300mm beneath the surface.
- 6.33 Unknown archaeological remains may be associated with the construction of the Stanley Embankment and field boundaries/agricultural practices within the eastern part of the cable route. It is anticipated that this will be of up to low magnitude of effect as the groundworks will result in minor loss arising from the excavations widening the existing cable trench

### **Indirect Effects**

- 6.34 The indirect effects of the proposed development are the impacts upon the setting of historic assets, in other words, how the development impacts upon the way the landscape and the historic assets are experienced.
- 6.35 There will be no impact to the settings of any other historic assets within the Study Area due to their distance from the proposed development site.

### Stanley Toll House (LB2)

- 6.36 The proposed development site may have an indirect effect on the Stanley Toll House arising from groundworks and excavations, such as noise, dust and vibrations associated with groundworks for the cable route. It is considered that these effects will be temporary and limited to the duration of the groundworks. It is considered that the proposed development site will have a negligible impact on the setting of the Stanley Toll House.

### Milestone (LB3)

- 6.37 The proposed development site may have an indirect effect on the Milestone arising from groundworks and excavations, such as noise, dust and vibrations associated with groundworks for the cable route. It is considered that these effects will be temporary and limited to the duration of the groundworks. It is considered that the

proposed development site will have a negligible impact on the setting of the milestone.

#### Remains of Stanley Embankment Wall (NDHA19)

- 6.38 The proposed development site may have an indirect effect on the drystone wall arising from groundworks and excavations, such as noise, dust and vibrations associated with groundworks for the cable route. It is considered that these effects will be temporary and limited to the duration of the groundworks. It is considered that the proposed development site will have a negligible impact on the setting of the wall.

### Significance of Effects

- 6.39 The significance of effect has been determined by comparing the magnitude of effect against the relative sensitivity of the historic asset affected, as per Table 3 of this document.

#### Holyhead Road Quay (SM1)

- 6.40 The Quay on Stanley Embankment has been assessed to be of high (national) heritage significance with an up to low magnitude of effect, therefore the significance of effect is **low adverse**.

#### Stanley Embankment (LB1)

- 6.41 Stanley Embankment has been assessed to be of moderate (regional) heritage significance with an up to low magnitude of effect, therefore the significance of effect is **low adverse**.

#### Stanley Toll House (LB2)

- 6.42 Stanley Toll House has been assessed to be of moderate (regional) heritage significance with a negligible magnitude of effect, therefore the significance of effect is **negligible**.

#### Milestone (LB3)

- 6.43 The Milestone has been assessed to be of moderate (regional) heritage significance with a negligible magnitude of effect, therefore the significance of effect is **negligible**.

#### Remains of Stanley Embankment Wall (NDHA19)

- 6.44 The remains of Stanley Embankment Wall have been assessed to be of low (local) heritage significance with a negligible magnitude of effect, therefore the significance of effect is **negligible**.

### Site of the former Stanley Gate Toll House (NDHA22)

- 6.45 The site of the former Stanley Gate Toll House has been assessed to be of negligible heritage significance with a negligible magnitude of effect, therefore the significance of effect is **negligible**.

### **Mitigation or Recommendation**

- 6.46 The fourth stage of the assessment as set out in Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Cadw, 2017) is to, *if necessary, consider options to mitigate or improve the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance*.
- 6.47 The proposed development will impact the Holyhead Road Quay (**SM1**) and the Stanley Embankment (**LB1**) during groundworks. Scheduled Monument Consent and Listed Building Consent will be required from Welsh Ministers prior to any groundworks taking place.
- 6.48 The widening of the existing cable trench may also impact upon unknown historic assets with archaeological interest which are likely to be of up to low (local) heritage significance. It is recommended that consultation with Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology is undertaken to confirm the requirement for, and scope of, any archaeological mitigation.
- 6.49 This archaeological work is recommended in accordance with paragraph 6.1.4 and 6.1.10 of PPW (2024), 5.9 and Annex A of TAN 24 and PS20 of the Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan to mitigate the predicted effects in relation to known Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings in a manner that is proportionate to their significance and the predicted level of impact.

### **Archive**

- 6.50 This report will be deposited with the HER via the HEDDOS submission portal following review of the report. The full digital archive will be submitted to the National Monuments Record and the RCAHMW in accordance with their submission guidelines. The data management plan and an archive content list are included as appendices to this report (Appendix B and Appendix C).

## References

### Data Sources

- Archaeological Data Services: <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch>
- Archwilio, Historic Environment Records of Wales: <https://archwilio.org.uk/wp/>
- British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/>
- Cadw, Cof Cymru - National Historic Assets of Wales: <https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/cof-cymru/search-cadw-records>
- Gwynedd Historic Environment Record
- Gwynedd Historic Landscape Characterisation: <https://www.cpat.org.uk/projects/longer/histland/histland.htm>
- Darvill, T. (2003) *Oxford Concise Dictionary of Archaeology*, Oxford: Oxford University Press
- Heneb: Gwynedd Region Historic Environment Record
- National Library of Scotland, Map Images: <https://maps.nls.uk/index.html>
- National Library of Wales, tithe maps of Wales: <https://places.library.wales/>
- Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales: <https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/intro.html>
- Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW): <https://rcahmw.gov.uk/>
- RCAHMW, Coflein: <https://coflein.gov.uk/en/>

### Legislation and Policy

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979
- Historic Environment (Wales) Act, 2016
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990
- Planning Policy Wales, Edition 12, February 2024
- Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan 2017

### Best Practice and Guidance

- Cadw (2011) Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales, Cardiff: Cadw
- Cadw (2017a) Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales, Cardiff: Cadw
- Cadw (2017b) Setting of Historic Assets in Wales, Cardiff: Cadw

- ClfA (2020) Standard and guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment, Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- ClfA (2022) Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology, Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- IEMA, IHBC & ClfA (2021) Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK, Lincoln: IEMA
- Planning Policy Wales, Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment, May 2017

## Other sources

- Clark, K. and Conlin Casella, E. (2009) 'The Workshop of the World: The industrial revolution', in Hunter, J. and Ralston, I. (eds.) *The Archaeology of Britain: An Introduction from Earliest Times to the Twenty-First Century, Second Edition*, Abingdon: Routledge, pp. 368-389
- Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, 2020, Final Report on Excavations at Parc Cybi, Holyhead
- Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, n.d, A Summary of the Discoveries of the Archaeological Excavations at Parc Cybi, Holyhead
- National Grid (2023) *History of electricity in Britain*: <https://www.nationalgrid.com/about-us/what-we-do/our-history/history-electricity-britain>
- Natural Resource Wales, 2017, Landscape Character [www.datamap.gov.wales/maps/new#/](http://www.datamap.gov.wales/maps/new#/)
- Stamper, P. (2009) 'Landscapes of the Middle Ages: Rural settlement and manors', in Hunter, J. and Ralston, I. (eds.) *The Archaeology of Britain: An Introduction from Earliest Times to the Twenty-First Century, Second Edition*, Abingdon: Routledge, pp. 328-347
- TEP (2024) *Penrhos Substation and Cable Route, Anglesey, Gwynedd: Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*, Doc Ref. 10432.01.001, Market Harborough: The Environment Partnership



## Appendix A: Gazetteer of Known Historic Assets

TEP ID	HER ID	Cadw Number	Name and Description	Grade	Type	Date	Significance
SM1	18291	AN146	Holyhead Road Quay. The monument comprises the remains of a substantial quay on the north side of the Stanley Embankment, one of the strategic structures of Thomas Telford's Holyhead Road.		Scheduled Monument	Post Medieval	High
LB1	5683, 68950	19231, 20074, 77126	Stanley Embankment. The embankment (sometimes called Pont Lasinwen), designed by Thomas Telford, was started in 1822 and opened in 1823.	II	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Moderate
LB2	2512	20069	Stanley Gate Toll House. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century former toll house, octagonal with one-storey wings to north and east forming a right angle. Mortared rubble masonry, with pyramid roof of old small slates. Ceased use as toll gate in November 1895.	II	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Moderate
LB3	66971	20073	Milestone. North side of A5 at western end of Stanley Embankment. Relocated about 60m north-westwards from original position. Milestone on Thomas Telford's Road from London to Holyhead, made to a standard design from Anglesey	II	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Moderate

TEP ID	HER ID	Cadw Number	Name and Description	Grade	Type	Date	Significance
			limestone and with a cast-iron plate. Plate records HOLY- /HEAD/3/MONA/10/BANGOR/22				
LB4	11588	5769	The Betting Stand. Probably contemporary with the early 19th century remodelling of the Penrhos estate, built as a point from which to view horse racing on a private course.	II	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Moderate
LB5	67009	19232	Milestone. North side of A5 at entrance to Llys Coedlys. Raised vertically in recent development. Milestone on Thomas Telford's Road from London to Holyhead, made to a standard design from Anglesey limestone and with a cast-iron plate. Plate records HOLY- /HEAD/4/MONA/9/BANGOR/21	II	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Moderate
LB6	67010	19234	Cleifiog Fawr. A probable early 19th century farmhouse. Probably built following the purchase of property in the area by the Baron Hill estate in 1813. Earliest records of the farmstead under this name date from 1730-40.	II	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Moderate

TEP ID	HER ID	Cadw Number	Name and Description	Grade	Type	Date	Significance
NDHA1	59738		Peat horizon. A peat horizon with wood remains recorded during the excavation of a test pit.		Natural Feature	Prehistoric	Low
NDHA2	5541		Quern Stones. A collection of quern stones used to lie within Beddmanarch House (PRN 61478), though the present location of these is not known. The stones suggest the existence of late prehistoric or Romano-British settlement in the vicinity.		Findspot	Prehistoric	Negligible
NDHA3	16047		Roman Road. A linear cobbled feature, a probable road surface, dated to the Roman period which runs in a north-east to south-west direction just south of Cleifiog Uchaf. It has been suggested that the road may have served as a crossing point between Anglesey and Holyhead.		Road	Roman	Low
NDHA4	81518		Linen Smoother. The findspot of an early medieval decorated stone.		Findspot	Early Medieval	Negligible

TEP ID	HER ID	Cadw Number	Name and Description	Grade	Type	Date	Significance
NDHA5	2076		An Iron Spearhead. Found in Ty'n Rhosydd, which was 12 inches long; blade with slight midrib, shouldered at base; socket slender and closed, decorated with incised chevrons near the mouth.		Findspot	Early Medieval	Negligible
NDHA6	36508		Remains of Tre-gof. This was an important farm, also known as Tre'rgo. It existed in the Medieval period, and in the 16th century was inhabited by the Gwyn family (also Gwynne or Wynn). John Gwyn of Treggo was the High Sheriff of Anglesey in 1543 and 1555.		Farmstead	Medieval	Low
NDHA7	69848		Ruined Barn, Cleifiog Fawr. A post medieval barn associated with the farmstead of Cleifiog Fawr (PRN 67010).		Barn	Post Medieval	Low

TEP ID	HER ID	Cadw Number	Name and Description	Grade	Type	Date	Significance
NDHA8	61478		Beddmanarch House. Beddmanarch is clearly marked on the 1769 estate map but may be older than that. It is situated on the coast edge, close to where the Afon Lasinwen (the Strait between Holy Island and Anglesey) was forded. The present house appears to be 19th century in date, though it has been altered, and parts may date to the 18 <sup>th</sup> century. It was the centre for the coastal park in the 1970's. A collection of quern stones used to lie within the building (PRN 5541).		House	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA9	98389		Cleifiog, Valley. A post medieval farm with a later farmhouse (PRN 67010). Includes farm buildings (PRN 69847-9).		Farm	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA10	97739		Cleifiog-uchaf. A post medieval farm located at Cleifiog-uchaf. Includes outbuilding (PRN 97740).		Farm	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA11	34744		Culvert, Cae Glas. A well-built 19 <sup>th</sup> century culvert with drystone sides and capstones recorded during archaeological evaluation.		Culvert	Post Medieval	Low

TEP ID	HER ID	Cadw Number	Name and Description	Grade	Type	Date	Significance
NDHA12	74965		Trearddur Folly. A post medieval folly located at Treardurr, recorded on Ordnance Survey First Edition map 1889.		Folly	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA13	69849		Outbuildings Cleifiog Fawr. A post medieval outbuilding associated with the farmstead of Cleifiog Fawr (PRN 67010).		Farm Building	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA14	97740		Cleifiog-uchaf. A post medieval outbuilding associated with the Cleifiog-uchaf farm (PRN 97739).		Outbuilding	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA15	69847		Former Range, Cleifiog Fawr. A farm building consisting of a forge and two workshops. Associated with Cleifiog Farmhouse (PRN 67010).		Farm Building	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA16	96866		Shipwreck, Stanley Embankment. A shipwreck located to the north of Stanley Embankment.		Wreck	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA17	96286		St Michaels Church. Identified on Ordnance Survey First Edition map 1889.		Church	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA18	97738		Ty-coch. A post medieval farm located at Ty-coch, Valley.		Farm	Post Medieval	Low

TEP ID	HER ID	Cadw Number	Name and Description	Grade	Type	Date	Significance
NDHA19	77126		Remains of Stanley Embankment Wall. A section of Telford's road bypassed by the modern A5 road. Merges with the modern bypass at the Stanley Embankment. Telford's drystone walls survive in places.		Embankment	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA20	71175		Enclosure, North-east of Tyddyn-uchaf. An enclosure shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map 1889.		Enclosure	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA21	71173		Tyddyn Bach. A building shown on Ordnance Survey First Edition map 1889.		Building	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA22	59007		Site of the former Stanley Gate Toll House. Former location of the Stanley Gate Toll House. The building was taken down and rebuilt at its current location.		Toll House	Post Medieval	Negligible
NDHA23	31555		Quarry, northeast of Tre-gof. A quarry labelled 'Old Quarry' on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map 1889 and the OS 2nd edition map of 1900 but not present on the 2009 Mastermap Digital Map.		Quarry	Post Medieval	Negligible

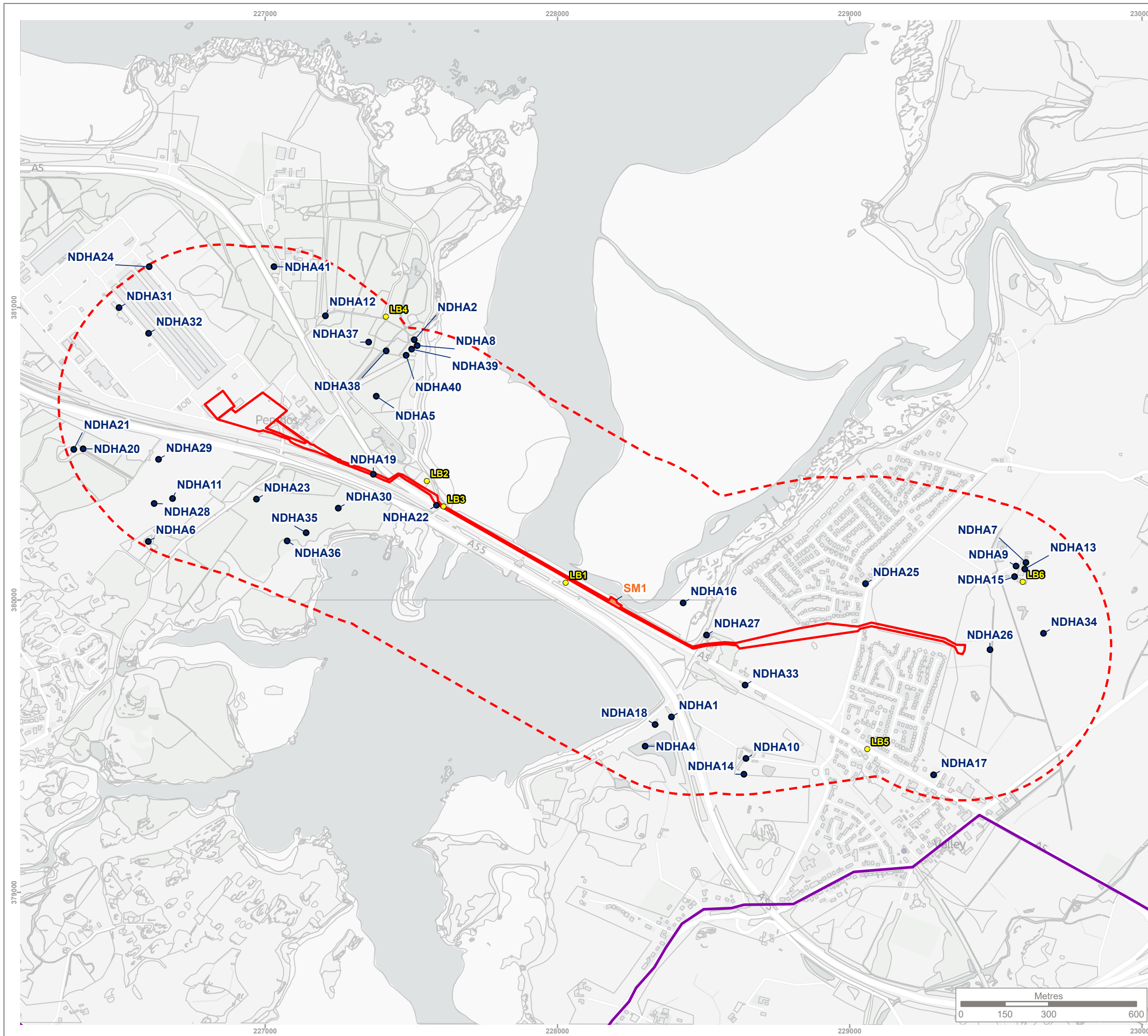


TEP ID	HER ID	Cadw Number	Name and Description	Grade	Type	Date	Significance
NDHA24	90303		Site of an inscribed stone, Penrhos - Site of an inscribed stone, set into the wall of Penrhos-Bradwen, once an estate house on Holy Island. Inscription reads "Orate pro bono statu Rhobert ap Gruffri et...".		Inscribed Stone	Post Medieval	Negligible
NDHA25	98386		Pen-yr-odyn. A post medieval farmstead which has been re-developed for a residential area.		Farm	Post Medieval	Negligible
NDHA26	60802		Site of Field system south of Cleifiog Fawr. Evidence of a possible earlier field system, probably of 16th or 17th century date, revealed on an aerial photograph. It was already out of use by 1900 as the boundaries are not present on the 25-inch OS map of that date.		Field System	Post Medieval	Negligible
NDHA27	60803		Site of building north of foundry. The 25-inch OS map of 1900 (Anglesey Sheet XI.12) shows a building to the north of Valley Foundry which is absent from later editions and is not visible on the aerial photographs.		Building	Post Medieval	Negligible

TEP ID	HER ID	Cadw Number	Name and Description	Grade	Type	Date	Significance
NDHA28	34745		Field System, Cae Glas. The 1817 Penrhos estate map shows the former layout of fields in the farm of Tre'r Gof. Evaluation trenches and geophysical survey detected some of these but showed them to be generally shallow, slight features on the ground.		Field System	Post Medieval	Negligible
NDHA29	96739		Possible Drainage Ditch, Cae Glas. A drainage ditch of post medieval date.		Drainage Ditch	Post Medieval	Negligible
NDHA30	59736		Pillbox northeast of Tre Gof. A round pill box of the Second World War (type 25 in the typology given in Thomas, 1995), is situated on the edge of a former quarry overlooking the inland sea and the south side of the Stanley Embankment. The quarry has been used as a landfill site and levelled. One of a series of pill boxes built in 1940 to defend Holyhead harbour from attack. It overlooks the inland sea and is circular with an external blast wall.		Pill Box	Modern	Low
NDHA31	21160		Anglesey Aluminium Metal (AAM). The AAM works was built between 1969 and 1970 and began operating in 1971. During operation the smelter		Aluminium Works	Modern	Negligible

TEP ID	HER ID	Cadw Number	Name and Description	Grade	Type	Date	Significance
			was one of the largest suppliers of aluminium in the UK, producing 125,000 tonnes of aluminium per annum.				
NDHA32	34735		Landscape - Anglesey Aluminium Works. The land within the historic character area originally formed part of the land belonging to The Home Farm at Penrhos, which was bought by Captain Nigel Conant, the estates land agent, who continued to farm some 500 acres until its sale in 1969, for the development of the Anglesey Aluminium smelting plant.		Landscape	Modern	Negligible
NDHA33	100480		North Shore Yard, Valley. Buildings associated with North Shore Yard.		Building	Unknown	Low
NDHA34	96285		Circular Features, Y Fali. Circular features identified via LiDAR and Aerial Photography.		Earthwork	Unknown	Low
NDHA35	74952		Enclosure, East of Tre-gof. An enclosure of unknown date. Identified on Ordnance Survey First Edition map 1889.		Enclosure	Unknown	Low
NDHA36	74955		Enclosure, East of Tre-gof. An enclosure of unknown date. Identified		Enclosure	Unknown	Low

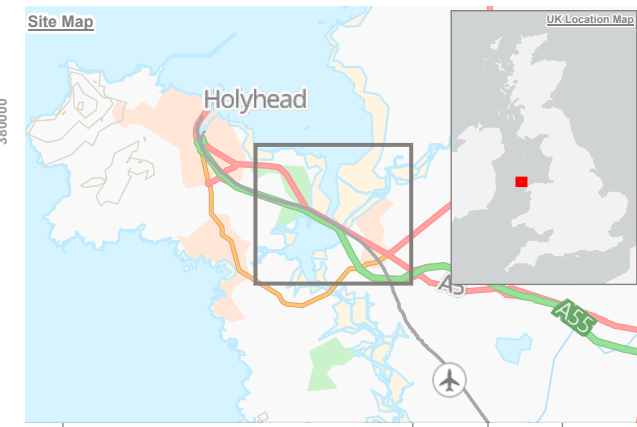
TEP ID	HER ID	Cadw Number	Name and Description	Grade	Type	Date	Significance
			on Ordnance Survey First Edition map 1889.				
NDHA37	74967		Enclosure, West of Beddmanarch. An enclosure of unknown date. Identified on Ordnance Survey First Edition map 1889.		Enclosure	Unknown	Low
NDHA38	74969		Enclosure, West of Beddmanarch. An enclosure of unknown date. Identified on Ordnance Survey First Edition map 1889.		Enclosure	Unknown	Low
NDHA39	74973		Enclosure, West of Beddmanarch. An enclosure of unknown date. Identified on Ordnance Survey First Edition map 1889.		Enclosure	Unknown	Low
NDHA40	74971		Enclosures, South of Beddmanarch. An enclosure of unknown date. Identified on Ordnance Survey First Edition map 1889.		Enclosure	Unknown	Low
NDHA41	74963		Structure, West of Penrhos Farm. A structure of unknown date. Identified on Ordnance Survey First Edition map 1889.		Structure	Unknown	Low



**KEY**

- Site boundary
- Designated Historic Assets**
- Scheduled Monument
- Grade II Listed Building
- Non-Designated Historic Assets**
- NDHA Point
- Roman Road

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Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date

**THE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP**

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Project  
**Penrhos Substation**

Title  
**Location of Known Historic Assets**

Drawing Number  
**G10432.01.007**

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
MK	BJ	CL	1:13,000 @ A3	28/08/2024

## Appendix B: Data Management Plan

# Penrhos Substation, Anglesey, Gwynedd

## Data Management Plan

<b>Project Name</b>	Penrhos Substation, Anglesey, Gwynedd	<b>Author</b>	Charlotte Larkins BSc (Hons) ACIfA
<b>Project ID</b>	10432.01	<b>Checked</b>	Steph Dalby BA (Hons) MA MCIfA
<b>Date Created</b>	05/08/2024	<b>Approved</b>	Jason Clarke BSc (Hons) MA MCIfA
<b>Version</b>	1.0	<b>Purpose</b>	Data Management Plan
<b>Date Last Updated</b>	05/08/2024	<b>Project Funder</b>	National Grid

Rev	Date	Description of Amendment	Authorised by
1.0	05/08/2024	Creation of DMP	JC

## 1.0 Project Administration

<b>1.1</b>	<b>Project Description</b>
1.1.1	Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment
<b>1.2</b>	<b>Project Manager</b>
1.2.1	Jason Clarke
<b>1.3</b>	<b>Principal Investigator / Researcher</b>
1.3.1	Charlotte Larkins
<b>1.4</b>	<b>Data Contact Person</b>
1.4.1	Charlotte Larkins
<b>1.5</b>	<b>Related data management policies</b>
1.5.1	ClfA (2020) <i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i> , Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
1.5.2	ClfA Data Management Plans Toolkit <a href="https://www.archaeologists.net/digdigital/planning">https://www.archaeologists.net/digdigital/planning</a>
1.5.3	The Welsh Archaeological Trusts (2022) <i>Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)</i>

## 2.0 Data Collection

2.1	Data to be collected
2.1.1	Text / documents - .docx and .pdf format
2.1.2	Images - .jpeg files, estimated <100
2.1.3	GIS – ESRI shapefiles and pagx
2.2	Method of data collection
2.2.1	Standard methods of data collection will be applied throughout the project, working to best practice and guidance where applicable / available.
2.2.2	Specification for recording and data collection is provided in the WSI.
2.2.3	All project data will be securely stored within TEP servers and data stores on the premises. Project data will be stored in two locations: firstly, a file share data store for all GIS data and secondly MS SharePoint Environment for MS documents. All project data will be referenced using an internal project reference number and name in line with TEP's Quality Assurance Policy.
2.2.4	Data is securely backed up using three methods; incremental and daily snapshots of data to tape, off site storage in UK Cloud location and replication to servers in other TEP office locations.
2.2.5	Project folders and files will be named following established organisational procedures.

## 3.0 Documentation and metadata

3.1	What documentation and metadata will accompany the data
3.1.1	Historic environment desk-based assessment report with accompanying illustrations, photos, drawings.

## 4.0 Ethics and Legal Compliance

4.1	Management of ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights issues
4.1.1	The copyright for any report resulting from the archaeological work will be deemed the intellectual property of TEP.
4.1.2	All data will be treated according to TEP's Data Protection Policy which sets out the rules on data protection and the legal conditions that must be satisfied in relation to the obtaining, handling, recording, editing, revising, use, storage, transfer and destruction, and other processing of personal information.
4.1.3	Where formal permissions and/or license agreements are linked to data, such as map licensing and HER data, they will be included in the project documentation folders and will accompany the archaeological project archive.



## 5.0 Data Security and Backup

5.1	How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?
5.1.1	All project data is stored within TEP servers and stores on the premises. Access to the TEP domain is secured through two factor authentication. The staff user account includes requires both a username and password (governed by TEP's password procedure) and requirement for 2 factor authentication through a mobile device.
5.1.2	Project files will be shared with external specialists and contractors directly using the same system, with the wider project team gaining access to only the files needed using permissions-based access. Data will not be shared with third parties if prohibited by licensing agreements.

## 6.0 Selection and Preservation

6.1	Which data should be retained, shared and / or preserved
6.1.1	Selection of data will be informed by the project design and the aims and objectives of the project.
6.1.2	A digital copy of the final project report will be deposited with the Gwynedd region Historic Environment Record (HER) via email to the HER Officer at Heneb Gwynedd region HER.
6.1.3	The data archive will be ordered, with files named and structured in a logical manner, and accompanied by relevant documentation and metadata.
6.1.4	Upon project completion all project data is checked to ensure all data and information is stored within the project files. Any data required to be removed and deleted (e.g. GDPR Regulations) will be removed from project files before archive. On completion of a job closure form, all project data is removed from live servers accessible to staff and is added to an independent archive with additional access controls.
6.2	Long term preservation plan for the dataset and data repository
6.2.1	The project report in .pdf format will be deposited with the Gwynedd region Historic Environment Record.
6.2.2	The digital archive will be retained on the TEP archive server for long-term storage and access.
6.3	Costs of archiving
6.3.1	Sufficient resources are included in the project budget to cover the costs of archiving.

## 7.0 Data Sharing

7.1 Sharing of data and accessibility	
7.1.1	Wales does not currently participate in the OASIS mechanism for reporting and deposition. However, Welsh HERs contribute to the Archaeology Data Service grey literature library and event records.
7.1.2	A digital copy of the final report in .pdf format will be made available to the Gwynedd region Historic Environment Record, as detailed in 6.1.2.
7.1.3	No specific arrangements for data sharing have been identified.
7.2 Restrictions on data sharing	
7.2.1	No specific data restrictions have been identified at this stage.
7.2.2	A temporary embargo may be required on the sharing of the project results. If this is the case, specific details once agreed will be included in the updated version of this DMP and will be documented in the overarching Project Collection Metadata.

## 8.0 Responsibilities

8.1 Who will be responsible for implementing the data management plan?	
8.1.1	The project manager and project lead will be responsible for implementing the DMP and ensuring that it is reviewed and updated.
8.1.2	Data capture, metadata production and data quality are the responsibility of the Project Team, assured by the Project Manager.
8.1.3	Data archiving is undertaken by the project team under the guidance of the relevant Archives Officer, who is responsible for the transfer of the Archaeological Project Archive to the agreed repository.

## Appendix C: Archive Contents List



# HEDDOS Report Form

The Environment Partnership (TEP)

**Job Number:** 10432.01.003

**Project Name:** Penrhos Substation

## PROJECT DETAILS:

Short description	The proposed scheme is for the construction of a new substation within the existing substation compound and cable renewal between the substation and pylon located to the north of Valley.
Project type	Desk-based assessment
Previous work	N/A
Future work	N/A

## PROJECT LOCATION:

County	Gwynedd
Site address	Penrhos Substation, Holyhead, Anglesey, Gwynedd, LL65 2UX
Easting Northing (centred)	227946 , 380110
Area (sq ./ha)	2 hectares
Length of cable route	2.6km
Height aOD	11.0m at the substation, 2.0m along the embankment, 4.0m at the eastern extent of the Route.

## PROJECT CREATORS:

Organisation	The Environment Partnership
Project brief originator	Charlotte Larkins
Director/Supervisor	Jason Clarke
Project manager	Amir Bassir
Sponsor or funding body	National Grid

## PROJECT DATE:

Start date	July 2024
End date	TBC

ARCHIVES:	Contents	Location (Accession No.)
Digital	Digital Report with a bilingual summary	TBC
	Event polygon of the site boundary	
	Archive details	
	Data submission agreement	

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Title	Penrhos Substation and Cable Route, Anglesey, Gwynedd
Author(s)	Charlotte Larkins
Page numbers	74
Date	August 2024

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